

DEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY (PWSNO 1110011) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

December 20, 2002



State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR DEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Department of Environmental Quality is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your drinking water source is based on well construction characteristics; site specific sensitivity factors associated with the aquifer the water is drawn from; a land use inventory inside the well recharge zone; and water quality history. For non-community transient water systems like Deep Creek Water Company, recharge zones were generally delineated as a 1000-foot fixed radius around the wells.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Deep Creek Water Company* describes factors used to assess susceptibility to contamination. The analysis relies on information from the well log; an inventory of land use inside the delineation boundaries, well site characteristics, potential contaminant sites identified through a Geographic Information System database search; and information from the public water system file. The ground water susceptibility analysis worksheet for Deep Creek Water Company is attached.

Taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, this assessment should be used as a planning tool to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and are not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

Well Construction. The Deep Creek Water Company serves an 11-unit mobile home park, three residences and a resort with a restaurant/bar, motel and cabins, and 10 RV spaces. Deep Creek is located on Boundary County Road 2 about 4 miles north of Naples, Idaho. A separate well that served the mobile home park was taken off line in March 2001. An 8-inch cased well about 80 feet north of the restaurant currently supplies drinking water for the system. The casing extends from 24 inches above ground to the full depth of the well with a stainless steel screen set from 82 to 92 feet. The static water level is 2 feet below land surface. The 22-foot deep surface seal terminates in clay. When the system was inspected in 2001, the well cap needed to be replaced with a screened and vented sanitary well cap designed for use with a pitless adapter. The system submitted plans to DEQ for extensive water system improvements in April 2002.

Well Site Characteristics. Hydrologic sensitivity scores are derived from information on the well log and from the soil drainage classification inside the recharge zone delineated for your well. Soils in the recharge zone delineated for Deep Creek Water Company are mostly classified as poorly drained to moderately well drained. Soils in these drainage classifications help retard the migration of contaminants toward the well. At the well site, clay is the predominant material in the soil column above a water bearing sand layer that begins 80 feet below the surface. The deep clay layers protect the ground water by impeding vertical transport of contaminants.

Potential Contaminant Inventory. The 1000-foot radius recharge zone delineated for the Deep Creek Water Company well covers a partially wooded rural area. About 41 per cent of the land is devoted to agriculture. The well, situated above the 100-year flood plain and about 190 feet from Deep Creek, needs to be evaluated for possible surface water influence. The right of way for County Road 2 is about 35 feet from the well and a rail line crosses the delineated area about 900 feet south of the well. Transportation corridors are potential sources of every class of regulated contaminant. *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems* (IDAPA16.01.08) require a 50-foot minimum setback between wells and the nearest property line. The system needs to apply for a waiver of the normal separation distance.

Water Quality History. The Deep Creek water system has experienced several episodes of total coliform bacteria contamination, including a Maximum Contaminant Level violation in September 2000. The contamination appears to have been confined to the distribution system. Annual nitrate tests show concentrations ranging from undetectable levels to 0.182 mg/l. The Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate is 10 mg/l. No synthetic or volatile organic chemicals were detected in extensive tests conducted in 2001 when the trailer park and resort water systems reorganized to form a single system.

Susceptibility to Contamination. An analysis of the Deep Creek Water Company well, incorporating information from the public water system file, and the potential contaminant inventory, ranked the well moderately susceptible to microbial contamination. The well is at low risk relative to other classes of regulated contaminants. The complete analysis worksheet for your well is on page 6 of this report. Formulas used to compute final scores and susceptibility rankings are at the bottom of the worksheet.

Source Water Protection. This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Operating and maintaining the well in accordance with the *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems* is probably the most important source water protection available to the Deep Creek Water Company. The company needs to test the well to determine whether it is surface water influenced. With the road right of way only 35 feet from the well, the system should consider fencing the wellhead to protect it from collision damage and to prevent unauthorized access. It will be important to inspect the area between the road and the well periodically to ensure that runoff from the road drains away from the wellhead.

There are a number of other voluntary measures the Deep Creek Water Company can implement as well. Every system should develop an emergency response plan. There is a simple fill-in-the-blanks form available on the DEQ website (www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm) to guide systems through the emergency planning process.

Drinking water protection partnerships with landowners and in the recharge zone should also be established. Some of them may not be aware that their property is in a sensitive area where household, business or agricultural practices could have a negative impact on public drinking water supplies. The Deep Creek Water Company should investigate ground water stewardship programs like Home*A*Syst or Farm*A*Syst. These programs are designed to help well owners assess everyday activities for their potential impact on drinking water quality. Topics include petroleum product storage, septic system maintenance, handling and storing lawn and household chemicals and similar activities. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

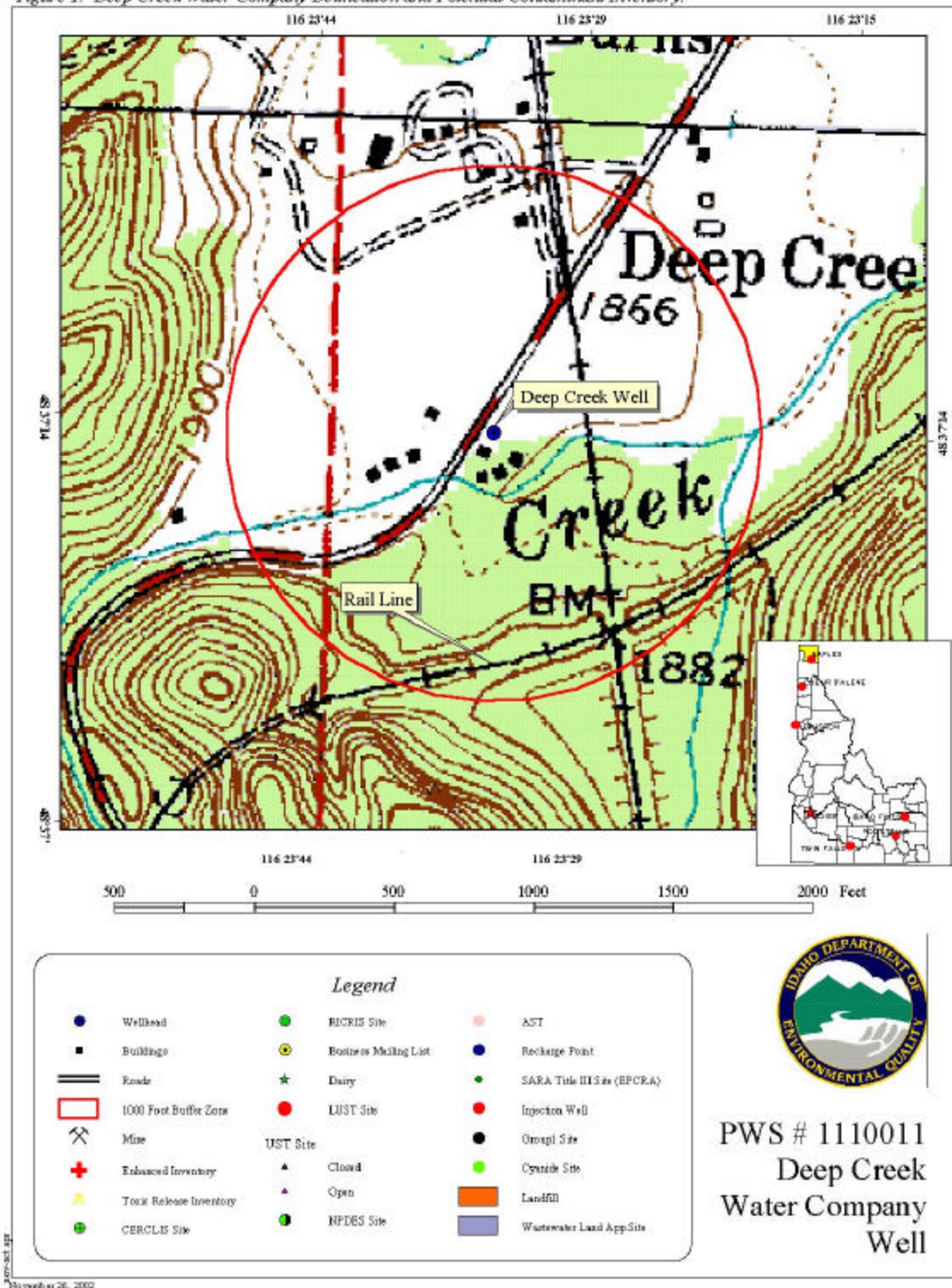
Assistance. Public water suppliers and users may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request help with drinking water protection planning.

Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ Office (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: [http:// www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm)

Figure 1. Deep Creek Water Company Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory.



Ground Water Susceptibility

Public Water System Name :

DEEP CREEK WATER COMPANY

Well :

WELL #1

Public Water System Number :

1110011

11/26/02 8:21:44 AM

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	5/7/90				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 2001				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	YES			0	
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES			0	
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	YES			0	
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO			1	
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES			0	
Total System Construction Score				1	
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES			0	
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	NO			0	
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO			1	
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	YES			0	
Total Hydrologic Score				1	
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use -		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use	RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Sanitary Setback	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score -		2	2	2	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - 1000-Foot Radius					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	Surface Water, Rail Line, Highway	2	2	2	3
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		4	4	4	6
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	2	2	2	
4 Points Maximum		2	2	2	
1000-Foot Radius contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use 1000-Foot Radius	25 to 50% Agricultural Land	2	2	2	2
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - 1000-Foot Radius		8	8	8	8
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		10	10	10	10
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		5	5	5	6
5. Final Well Ranking		LOW	LOW	LOW	MODERATE

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.27)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Ranking:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.